

FILE 'MEDLINE, EMBASE' ENTERED AT 16:49:49 ON 08 MAY 2002

L1 1180 S PESTIVIRUS
L2 181028 S VACCINE
L3 179 S L1 AND L2
L4 160557 S ATTENUAT?
L5 23 S L3 AND L4
L6 21 DUP REM L5 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

FILE 'MEDLINE, EMBASE, VETU' ENTERED AT 17:06:00 ON 08 MAY 2002

L7 1207 S L1
L8 192850 S L2
L9 195 S L3
L10 162607 S L4
L11 26 S L5
L12 21 S L6
L13 1774 S NTR OR NONTRANSLATED REGION
L14 53 S L13 AND L4
L15 0 S L14 AND L1
L16 16 S L8 AND L14
L17 9 DUP REM L16 (7 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L18 1542756 S MUTAT? OR ALTER? OR DELET?
L19 600 S L18 AND L13
L20 19 S L19 AND L7
L21 11 DUP REM L20 (8 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L22 18 S VIRUS ATTENUATION AND PROBLEM?
L23 17 DUP REM L22 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)
L24 67 S VIRUS ATTENUATION AND EFFECTIV?
L25 67 DUP REM L24 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L26 1228275 S REVIEW?
L27 13 S L25 AND L26
L28 86 S VIRUS ATTENUATION AND SAF?
L29 86 DUP REM L28 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L30 12 S L29 AND L26

L Number	Hits	Search Text	DB	Time stamp
1	1	pestivirus and (NTR with mutat\$4)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2002/05/08 16:38
2	12	pestivirus with vaccine	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2002/05/08 16:45
4	26862	vaccine	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2002/05/08 16:47
3	15	((nontranslat\$4 adj region\$1) or NTR) with mutat\$4	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2002/05/08 16:47
5	9	((((nontranslat\$4 adj region\$1) or NTR) with mutat\$4) and vaccine	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2002/05/08 16:48

L6 ANSWER 9 OF 21 MEDLINE

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998235871 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 98235871 PubMed ID: 9576338

TITLE: Detection of cytopathic bovine viral diarrhoea virus in the ovaries of cattle following immunization with a modified live bovine viral diarrhoea virus **vaccine**.

AUTHOR: Grooms D L; Brock K V; Ward L A

CORPORATE SOURCE: Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center, Food Animal Health Research Program, Wooster 44691, USA.

SOURCE: JOURNAL OF VETERINARY DIAGNOSTIC INVESTIGATION, (1998 Apr) 10 (2) 130-4.

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AB Economic loss from infection with bovine viral diarrhoea virus (BVDV) is of worldwide concern. The unique pathogenesis and antigenic variability of BVDV have made this virus challenging to control. Vaccination programs are a major component of control and prevention strategies. Both killed and modified live **vaccines** are commercially available. Choice between killed and modified live **vaccines** is controversial. Of major concern is the safety of modified live **vaccines**. Little information is available on their tissue tropism and potential for causing pathology, especially with respect to the reproductive system. The objective of this study was to determine if BVDV could be detected in the ovary of cattle following immunization with a modified live BVDV **vaccine**. In 2 separate trials, 6 heifers and 4 mature cows were immunized with a modified live BVDV **vaccine** and ovaries were removed between 7 and 30 days postvaccination. Cytopathic BVDV was isolated from ovaries removed on days 8, 10, and 12. BVDV antigen was detected using immunohistochemistry on days 10-30. These findings are significant because replication of virus in the ovary could cause ovarian dysfunction, resulting in reduced fertility.